

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE  
AND  
DAVID FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

VOL. I.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS

OF THE  
WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be paid post.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

BRENTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Neatly executed and with dispatch, on  
liberal terms for cash, at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

CORNELIUS MYERS,  
Manufacturer & Dealer in  
HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,  
COMMISSION & FORWARDING  
MERCHANT,

LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,  
Receiving and Forwarding Agent.

JOHN COOKE,  
Merchant,  
Very low North of the New Custom-house,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

IS & ROB  
G. F. & F. N.  
For the sale of Flax, Linen, and all  
other kinds of Produce.  
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-1f

BENJAMIN S. BANKS,  
Antislavery & Co-operation Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

liberal advances made on shipments to his friends  
in New York.  
September 21, 1844. 1-1f.

W. J. SHAW,  
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,  
COMMISSIONER OF MIGRATION  
Second brick building on Water, South of Mul-  
berry Street,—up stairs.

JUST RECEIVED  
Per Schr. J. D. JONES,  
50 PLoughs, No. 1 & 11,  
200 Shovels and Mouldboards,  
20 Boxes pale soap,  
10 do. John Ender's Tobacco,  
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,  
20 Half do. do.

For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.  
Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-ff]

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs  
do do Subpoenas  
do do F. Fas.

County Court Seals  
Apprentice's Indentures

Letters of Administrators Appeal Bonds

Juror's Tickets Marriage License

Peace warrants Guardian Bonds

Constable's bonds Administrator's do

Notes of hand Military Ca SAs

Checks, Cape Fear Bank Land Deeds

do Branch Bank of the Negro Bonds

State Warrants, Ca SAs

Notes, negotiable at bank Ca SAs bonds

Inspector's Certificates Bills Sale, Negro

Certificates of justices attending Court

Shipping Papers Bills Lading (letter)

Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,

S. E. cor. Princes & Front-sts.,

One door above the Hanover House.

During my absence for a few weeks from

Wilmington, Mr. John S. Richards will act

as my authorized agent.

WM. COOKE.

Feb'y 18, 1844.—[23]

NOTICE.

Carriage & Horses will be kept in readiness at the HANOVER HOUSE, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-ff]

Notice.

By a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quar-  
ters Sessions, held for the County of New  
Hanover, March term, 1845, for a more equal di-  
vision between the widow and heirs at law, of Ja-  
cob James, dec'd, the subscriber will offer for sale  
at the late residence of Jacob James, dec'd, in the  
county of New Hanover, on Saturday, the 3d day  
of May next, between 20 and 25 likely Negroes,  
consisting of men, boys, women and children—  
Also, at the same time and place will be sold, a  
hundred head of cattle, and one pair of timber  
Wheels. Terms of sale will be a credit of six  
months, the purchaser giving note with two ap-  
proved securities, before the property is changed.

JOHN SHEPARD, Adm'r.

of Jacob James.

March 21, 1845.

27-ff

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES  
were destroyed by fire in Au-  
gust last. I have erected on  
the same lot on Second st.,  
and have now in use, another large, comfortable,  
and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not  
superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed  
upon me by my friends and the public, I return my  
most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and  
proper attention to my business, to insure a con-  
tinuation of the same.

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or  
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H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-ff]

FRESH BEEF,  
PORK AND LAMB.  
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long  
detail, would merely state to the citizens of  
Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply  
their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such  
as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will  
have that or none. Hotels or families can have  
the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle  
by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-ff

Fresh Beef.



The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is  
prepared to furnish Families and Boarding  
Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,  
on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it  
at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to  
call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have Beef Cattle  
to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices  
the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWITT.

Sept. 21, 1844. 1-1f

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In Store.

50 BBLs. Fayetteville Flour,

25 do. best Canal do.

15 half bbls. " "

25 bbls. City Meas. Pork.

10 " prime "

40 bags assorted qualities Coffee,

20 boxes " Tobacco,

40 bbls. Salina Salt.

# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, March 28, 1845.

In another portion of this week's Journal, will be found a communication from His Excellency, Gov. Graham, on the subject of the "Revolutionary History of North Carolina." His Excellency, invokes the aid of the press, in copying the article, and we cheerfully render it.—The early history of the part which North Carolina took in the struggle, which achieved our independence, ought to be a matter of deep interest to every North Carolinian. We therefore join in urging upon those who have leisure and education, to assist the Governor in carrying out the spirit of the resolution passed at the last session of the Legislature, in reference to this subject.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter which we publish in another column, addressed to the editor of the Morning News, one of the leading journals of the Union, by its correspondent at Washington City.

From the style of the letter, and from the paper in which we find it published, the statements which the writer makes, may be relied upon. What a proud feeling must it be to every North Carolinian, to reflect that it is to the talents, the sagacity, and the untiring energy, of his own republican Senator, the gifted Haywood, that we are indebted, for the happy settlement, so far as the American people are concerned, of the all-absorbing question of annexation.

## Book Keeping.

We have been shown a system of book keeping, compiled by Mr. John H. Shea, who is now in our town, which, so far as we are able to judge of such matters, is superior to any treatise on the subject which has hitherto come under our observation. It is not merely the science of practical book keeping, which this treatise of Mr. Shea's proposes to teach. In addition to this there are tables for the calculation of interest, equation of payments, &c., constructed upon plans infinitely more simple, and at the same time more expeditious, than those which we find in any work of a similar kind now extant. We have heard some of our most accomplished accountants speak of the work in terms of the highest commendation. We have also heard it observed by those who are capable of judging, that the tables for calculating interest and the equation of payments are worth more than Mr. Shea asks for the whole work. Mr. Shea stops in this place but a few days, and we advise those who are desirous of keeping their accounts correctly, to examine the work for themselves.

## The Last Word.

As we observed in our last, we shall not trouble our readers with any more remarks touching the Chronicle or its correspondent, content, as we then said, to leave the matter with the reading community. There is an old adage which says, that "He that wrestles with a Sweep Chimney, whether uppermost or undermost, must expect to be smeared with soot." We leave our readers to make the application.

## This District.

The Raleigh Register of last Friday, in a kind of a running survey which it takes of the different Congressional Districts in this State, and the prospects of its own party in each, thus dismukes of the 6th (Gen. McKay's):

"In the sixth District, (McKay's) it is probable that he will again be a candidate, but he will have to be more diligent than he has ever yet been, to secure his election. There is a dead Loco Foco majority to overcome of more than 2,000 votes, but the Whigs have started a devoted young champion, who has inscribed on his shield, 'Verte sans peur,' and we hazard the prediction now, that the vote in this District will 'astonish the natives. Any District will forever remain in the slough and mire of Loco Focoism, if a vigorous effort be not made to rouse the people from their stupor. Such an effort will now be made, and we say to Gen. McKay—Let him who thinketh he standeth, take heed, lest he fall.'"

Now the Register always exhibits rather a sanguine sort of a temperament in matters political; but in the paragraph quoted above, we think it outdoes itself in this respect. Gen. McKay, the present incumbent, will undoubtedly, we believe, be the Democratic candidate again in this District; and never was there a candidate in any District, who could concentrate on himself, the strength of his own party more thoroughly, than can Gen. McKay, in the Wilmington District. His constituents know him well. They appreciate him, and feel proud of his talents and his services. Let not the Register think for a moment, that the large majority which we have in the 6th District will be diminished one iota at the August election. No; were Gen. McKay not to make a single speech during the campaign, and did Mr. Meares stump every precinct in the District, it would not make the slightest change in the result. The Register talks about "the slough and mire of Loco Focoism," and says any District will remain in it, unless "a vigorous effort is made to rouse the people from their stupor." Now for our own part, there is nothing which we desire more than to see the principles of the two parties placed before the people. The comparison never fails in redounding to the advantage of Democracy. Let Mr. Meares come on. We will see what the result will be. We predict that the Democratic majority will be increased instead of diminished.

## Foreign News—Arrival of the Cambria.

The steam ship Cambria arrived in Boston, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, bringing dates from Liverpool up to the 3d of the present month. She left Liverpool on the 4th instant, consequently she made the voyage in 14 days.

The news which the Cambria brings from England is highly important; more so, perhaps, than any which we have received for a long time past. It brings us the intelligence of the opening of the English Parliament—the Queen's Speech—the financial statement of the Premier, Sir Robert Peel—the very probable reduction, or rather abolition of the tariff upon a large number of foreign articles imported into Great Britain—the pacific and conciliatory disposition of John Bull towards the United States; together with a variety of other matters of interest to the people of this country.

It is said Her Majesty—Victoria—will soon again favor her dutiful subjects with another heir to the throne.

The Rev. and celebrated Sydney Smith, whose letters and essays on various subjects have been so extensively read for the last quarter of a century, is dead. Sydney Smith was the originator of the Edinburgh Review—the most celebrated periodical of the kind in the world. He died at the advanced age of 74 years.

**COTTON.**—For some days previous to the sailing of the Cambria, the Liverpool Cotton market presented a very lively appearance, in consequence of the anticipated reduction of duty; prices had advanced a shade. A larger amount of sales had been effected than for some time past in the same number of days.

The Repeal movement in Ireland seemed rather on the wane; every thing was calm. This, however, may only be an ominous calm, preceding another outburst.

Almost every person on this side the Atlantic expected that so soon as the British Parliament would be convened, a terrible outburst of wrath would be poured forth against this country on account of the Annexation of Texas. Well, what was our surprise on looking over the Foreign intelligence, to find that up to the present date, the matter had not even been alluded to. The Queen's Speech, ostensibly emanating from the throne, is, in fact, a concise expose of the views of the English Cabinet: still in that Document not the slightest allusion is made to the Annexation of Texas by this country. So that, so far as we can judge from present indications, England will not, when she finds the United States determined on the measure, quarrel with this country on that question. The Cambria also brings us intelligence that the vexed and irritating question of the "Right of Search," which has so often brought the Governments of this country and Great Britain to the very verge of a collision, is virtually given up by the latter. Indeed, so far as we can gather, the whole tone of the English Government is more pacific and conciliatory towards this country than it has been for years past. England was willing, and did, by her underhand intriguing movements, throw every obstacle she could, in the way of Annexation, whilst the measure was in progress; but once accomplished, and she sees the firmness of this Government, she is not fool enough to embroil herself in a war with the United States, by which she would have nothing to gain: for she is too sagacious to believe for a moment that she could prevent the consummation of the measure, once the people of this country have determined on it.

But that portion of the Foreign news which is of most interest to the people of America, is that which has relation to the abolition of the duty hitherto imposed upon some of our staples. Sir Robert Peel, at the head of the English Ministry, proposes to take off entirely the duty upon upwards of 400 articles; articles, it's true, of very minor importance, with a few exceptions. The duty upon Raw Cotton (one of the articles in the catalogue) is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent per pound. This duty, small as it may appear, bore very heavily on two great classes in England: the lower orders, who consumed, in a great measure, the coarser cotton fabrics, and the large cotton Manufacturers. It is not, we think, however, with a view to the alleviation of the former that the Ministry proposes to take off the duty on cotton. We are of opinion the poor laborers of England might have groaned and complained under this burden for many a long year to come, and still the Government would have turned a deaf ear to their complaints, had not the more potent appeals of the Manufacturers been joined with them. The duty on the raw material, amounting at the now low prices of cotton, to from 10 to 12 per cent., together with the cost of transportation from this country, placed the English Manufacturer in a very unfavorable position, to compete with the looms and spindles of New England in foreign markets—such as South America and China. For, although labor in England is so much cheaper than in this country, still, as the American Manufacturer obtained the raw material at his own door, without charges or duty, it was found that Jonathan was entering into a ruinous competition with Jonny Bull—at least in the coarser fabrics. This is the true secret of this move on the part of the British Government. However this may be, the abolition of the duty cannot fail to be, in some degree, favorable to the cotton planters of the South. The consumption in England will be greater, and of course the demand. We do not think, however, that it will mater-

ally enhance the price of the article in this country. Its beneficial effects will ensue principally to the two classes which we have mentioned in England.

But still to come nearer home—to our own State—to Wilmington. Should the modification of the English Tariff recommended by Ministers take place, the Rosin of North Carolina would be admitted duty free. Already has this article gone up in this place and New York, in anticipation of the abolition of the duty. Already have large quantities of rosin been bought up on speculation, and engagements made with distillers for what they can make for months to come, at advanced prices—Whether the advance in Liverpool will be commensurate with the anticipations of speculators in the article on this side the Atlantic, remains to be seen, even should it pass the British Parliament. We are of opinion that it will not. The argument which Ministers in England urge for the repeal of duties is, that it will reduce the price in that country to the consumer. This is a sound argument, and one that is supported by the principles of political economy. Of course this reduction in the price to the consumer will cause a more extensive consumption, and a consequent increased demand for the article here. But that the price will rise in America to the extent which some anticipate, we cannot believe. Time will shew.

Some seem to doubt whether the Ministry will be able to carry the measure through. We feel confident they will. Sir Robert Peel is too sagacious a Statesman to introduce it if he did not feel confident of success. Besides, we see from the London papers, that his speech on the occasion was well received in the House of Commons.

In the London Times of the 1st instant, we see an article on the Oregon Territory, tolerably wrathy in its tone. But we think, however, that this is a subject on which we are all united, and the mutterings of the British Lion, through its great mouth-piece, the Times, will have no effect upon us. The Territory belongs to us, and we must have it.

## Mr. Rives—The Decision of the Supreme Court and its probable perspective effect on the interests of the Wilmington Railroad.

Our readers will remember that the case of Mr. Rives, of Virginia, who tore up a portion of the works on the Portsmouth Road, created a good deal of excitement in the public mind some year ago. The following from the Raleigh Standard, will shew the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, upon the indictment found against Mr. Rives:

### MR RIVES.

We understand that the Supreme Court has decided the indictment against Mr. Rives. The Register says that the decision rests upon the following grounds, viz:

1st. That the sale made under Mr. Rives' Execution, was not valid, because it was not made at the Court-house.

2d. That the interest of the Company in the land and superstructure of the Road, and in all personal property, may be sold under Execution; but the franchise cannot be sold.

3d. That after the Road is sold, the Company may, by petition, according to their Charter, have the same land condemned for erecting another superstructure for the Road.

Now it would seem from this decision, that Mr. Rives has a right to take up the works of the Road, had the sale made under the Execution been properly executed.

From what we gathered at the time the Writ of *Habemus Corpus* was tried before the Supreme Court, and from what we have since learned from gentlemen much better acquainted with the matter than we are, we are led to believe, that Rives is merely the employed agent of the Petersburg Road, to harass, by every possible means, its already embarrassed rival, the Portsmouth Road. The object, it would seem, of Bird, the President of the Petersburg Company, is to break up the former, and thereby compel all the Southern travel to pass over his own route.—

This would be, inimical to the interests of the Wilmington Road, in as much as if effected, it would cut off from travellers going North, the choice which they now have, of taking either the Inland or Bay routes, as interest or inclination might dictate.

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## Gen. Saunders and the 8th District.

From a card in another column of this day's Journal, addressed by General Saunders, to the Freemen of the 8th Congressional District, published in the Raleigh Standard of the 19th inst., we perceive that this distinguished gentleman declines being a candidate for Congress in that District, at the approaching election. What Gen. Saunders' reasons for declining are, we cannot say, as we have not learned.

But still to come nearer home—to our own State—to Wilmington. Should the modification of the English Tariff recommended by Ministers take place, the Rosin of North Carolina would be admitted duty free. Already has this article gone up in this place and New York, in anticipation of the abolition of the duty. Already have large quantities of rosin been bought up on speculation, and engagements made with distillers for what they can make for months to come, at advanced prices—

Whether the advance in Liverpool will be

commensurate with the anticipations of speculators in the article on this side the Atlantic, remains to be seen, even should it pass the British Parliament. The midnight torch light processions, the deep and excited state of feeling detected on the countenance of old and young, would doubtless have led him to the same result in this country. What an ennobling, what a sublime spectacle then, to see three or four millions of free men, without the interference of bayonet or carbine, march up to the ballot-box, there to settle these points which have arrayed them against one another; in, at least, political deadly hostility.

But that feature in the contest, which presents, if possible, a stronger evidence of the permanence of our institutions, and of the capability of mankind for self-government than any other, is the calmness and good grace with which the vanquished party have submitted to their defeat. We may mean the great and thinking portion of that party. But a few months ago, and the turbulent waves of popular excitement were sweeping over our vast extent of territory, from one extremity to another. Now that the matter is settled, and the majority have proclaimed their choice, all is, comparatively speaking, as calm and still as a summer's evening. This we repeat, is the strongest evidence which can be adduced of the permanence of our institutions. However, we may clamor and vociferate, whilst the contest is going on, the moment the die is cast, the great masses of both parties submit to the result, with a calmness, and in a spirit of patriotism, which will ever preserve us and our institutions, from the fate which the monarchists of Europe have constantly predicted, as awaiting us.

## The Administration.

The following article which we clip from the New York Herald, will show our readers the opinion which is entertained by the neutral Press, of Mr. Polk's Administration. It's true, in some things, we do not think much of the Herald. But when Bennett speaks on any matter where interest is not involved, his remarks are as sensible, and as much to be relied on, as those of any other Editor perhaps in the Union:

"The Administration of Mr. Polk.—The first movements of the new Administration are now fully before the country, and according to all appearance the course of Mr. Polk and his Cabinet advisers will give the country more repose and quiet than it has enjoyed for many years past.

"The selection of Mr. Polk's Cabinet may have created some disappointment in certain quarters, both North and South, but this disappointment is trivial when compared with the general acquiescence of the great bulk of both parties throughout the country. With a wonderful degree of tact, Mr. Polk appears to have cut all connexion with the great leaders of *clique*—those standing candidates for the succession. Silas Wright, John C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass, and all others in the position of candidates for the succession, three or four years hence, are disengaged entirely from the administration.

"It is a new era in the administration of public affairs, introduced by a new set of men in power. There is a strong disposition in the country amongst all parties to give a fair and honorable support to Mr. P.'s administration in all those measures and principles to which he was pledged in the election.

"His appointments, thus far, seem to be very generally acquiesced in by all, and there is every probability that we shall have that peace and comfort in republican government, for a few years at least, to which we have been comparatively strangers for a long time past.

"During the next three years, therefore, we may expect a great revival in all the arts and sciences of life, utility and taste. Commerce and manufactures must improve. Literature will have a fair field for exertion and display. Theatrical movements will have a fresh start, and every thing connected with civilization, improvement, enterprise, industry, and human effort, will experience the salutary influence of a quiet, harmonious and respectable administration of the general government."

## Acquittal.

From the last Hillsboro' Recorder, we learn that Mary Ann Johnston, a girl of only 12 years old, was put upon her trial and acquitted, at the March term of Orange Superior Court, before his Honor Judge CALDWELL, charged with the murder of her father, Turner Johnston.

## The News—the Markets.

The New York letters of Wednesday, P. M., published in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, and New York American, says—

"The news by the steamer Cambria is the cause of much congratulation among business men. The Southern trade anticipates a sudden revival of business upon the Cotton news. Holders of Sugars are very firm on the news. The best informed people express the opinion that very little Sugar can come to the United States, at the present rates in Europe, unless our market further advances. The Sugar and Molasses market here, continues extremely firm. Stocks are slowly diminishing under the demand from country grocers.

Our markets have already felt the effect of these advices—the sales of Cotton reach 3000 bales, at an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. et. upon yesterday's prices, which were  $\frac{1}{2}$  better than at the close of last week.

Flour is steady, without any sale of moment; 2000 bushels northern yellow corn sold at 49 cents measure, and 4000 bushels southern yellow at 46 cents, measure. 221 barrels Whiskey sold to arrive, at 21 cents. Provisions are firm, 400 kegs have sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 500 barrels at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sugars are firm, and prices still looking up. The sales of Tea was well attended. Medium qualities advanced, whilst other descriptions maintained their position.



Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.  
TO THE PLANTERS and MILLERS OF NORTH  
CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind CORN, COB and SHUCK, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constituting in its effects, producing founders, colics and various other maladies which are incident to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a feed congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.— All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.— Read the subjoined certificate.

The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.

W. F. COLLINS.

26-ly.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast, as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.

WM. BOYLAN.

March 14, 1845.—[26-ly]

Fire

## INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandise in town; and also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

KELLY & McCLEAB.

Nov. 22, 1844.

10-6m

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Boarding House at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

N. P. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-ff

PRINCE'S

Linen and Botanic Garden

And Nurseries,

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK. THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over \$700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant, by addressing

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, October, 1844.—[11]

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,  
10 bags Rio Coffee,  
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-ff

Molasses.

60 HHDS. superior quality St. Jago, now landing and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

March 14, 1845.

Cigars.

24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

March 14, 1845.

Molasses.

200 HHDS. new crop, just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-ff

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs, just received by

GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

Feathers.

2500 sacks Liverpool salt in bleached sacks, per Br. barrel \$1.00, from Liverpool direct; for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23]

MOLASSES.

100 hds., prime new crop, just received per Br. N. F. Frothingham, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23]

COAL.

50 hds., and 20 Tons loose, for sale by

GEO. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23]

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop, 120 Hds. Cuba.

60 Bbls. New Orleans, for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-ff.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any of the crew of Br. barque Sirion, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master, or

G. W. DAVIS, Consignee.

March 10, (21) 1845. 27-ff

12 COPIES TO CLUBS FOR \$20.  
THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN & ROBERT A. WEST.

Prospectus for the Second Year.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

V. R. PIERSON,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Has just returned from New York with a

large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

to which he solicits the attention and

favor of a call from the public. Having had long

experience in his business as Merchant Tailor, he

flatters himself that his stock, selected by himself,

and now opening, cannot be surpassed by any sim-

ilar establishment in Wilmington, or elsewhere.

The following are some of the goods now open-

ing, viz:

Superfine French & English Black, Blue, Brown,

Olive, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths,

Plain and Beaver Cloths, Plain and

Fancy French and English

Cassimeres of superior

qualities, Saffines

of various colors

& qualities,

Kentucky Jeans.

VESTINGS,

of the very latest styles and patterns, consisting in

part of rich French and English plain and silk

Velvets, Toulights, Marseilles, Meinoes, &c.

Also, a full and general assortment of

Men's Under Garments,

such as Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts

and Drawers of Silk, Merino, Buckskin, and Cot-

tonet; Hoisery of various qualities and descrip-

tions, extra rich, fancy and plain Silk, Satin and

Mohair Scarfs, Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs;

Suspenders of various qualities. Black, White, and

Colored Kid, plain, figured, and colored silk, silk

and woolen, thibet and cotton Gloves. Also, a

full assortment of

HATS:

Beaver and Moleskin, of the latest style and fashion,

round and square crowned sporting Hats;

hine and black cloth and glazed silk Caps; silk and

Gingham Umbrellas. Indeed every article in his

line, too numerous to mention, as

the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even

as the mere enlargement of our subscription list,

on the mere enlargement of our subscription list,

and, as we shall, grateful for former favors

conferred upon him.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has al-

ways on hand a large and general assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

which will be sold at prices as low, and at good

terms as can be purchased at any other establish-

ment in Wilmington.

Mrs. H. S. KELLY,

has also recently returned from New York, where

she spent two months during the summer for per-

sonally gaining and acquiring all the latest styles

and systems of cutting, in which line, as Cutter,

she has not his superior. He will continue to have

charge of the Tailoring department. When in N.

York I selected some of the best workmen that

could be obtained, who have arrived. With the

many advantages the subscriber has, it flatters

himself that all work entrusted to his care will

give entire satisfaction; should any article, when

made, prove otherwise, the party is at liberty to

return it on his hands.

V. R. PIERSON,

Market st.

Sept. 31, 1844.—[20-ff]

Information Wanted.

If there is now living any officer or soldier of

the Revolution, or any relative or friend of

JOHN ROSS, formerly of — North Carolina,

who can give any information respecting the ser-

vices or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution,

they will be generously rewarded by communicating

such facts as may be within their knowledge

to N. J. THOMAS, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, where they may hear something per-

haps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th

Regiment, in 1777, for during the war.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his

gratitude for the patronage extended to him

since he came to Wilmington, and to make known

that he has just returned from New York, and

having received the agency of a

Blind & Sash Factory

The author of the "Wild

owr Bruges,"

H. T. TUCKERMAN

James F. OTIS

Robert L. WADE

S. D. PATTERSON

E. S. GOULD

Seba SMITH